PERSONAL AND GOVERNMENT TOPICS. SECRETARY HUNT'S POSITION-THE SENATE PASSES AND THE HOUSE BEGINS TO DEBATE THE TAR-IFF COMMISSION BILL - INTERNAL REVENUE

It is stated that Secretary Hunt has been informed by the President that his removal has been decided upon. The Senate yesterday passed the Tariff Commisbill, and the House began its consideration. The House Committee on Ways and Means has agreed upon a bill to reduce internal revenue taxation.

SECRETARY HUNT TO RETIRE.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The Star to-night says: "Secretary Hunt to-day, for the first time, admitted that the President had told him that he would nomnate a successor to him in the Navy Department The President told him this very recently, and said that his successor would be nominated shortly. Many of Secretary Hunt's friends wished to intercede with the President in his behalf, but Mr. Hunt did not deaire it. The President has offered him the choice of three good positions, but he has not made a selection."

THE TARIFF COMMISSION BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The Tariff Commis bill was passed by the Senate this afternoon by a vote of 38 to 15. The event ended one of the dullest debates which has taken place in the Senate for several years. Although the subject was acknowledged to be one of great importance, the fact that the measure was similar to the Eaton bill which was passed by the Senate in the last Congress, and that the outcome was certainly foretold from the beginning robbed the proceedings of all interest. The speeches for the most part were repetitions in substance of those the Senate had once before listened to. The beginning of a formal speech was usually the signal for a general disappearance of enators into the cloak-room. The particular subject matter of the bill, namely, the proposition to raise a commission was almost entirely ignored by the speech-makers, who for the most part prepared and read essays upon the alleged iniquities of the tariff system and the benefits which might be expected from free trade, a tariff for revenue only or a revised tariff for protection of home industries, as the case might be. For an hour or two toward the close of the afternoon to-day the proceedings were somewhat more enlivened, owing to the enforcement of the five minute rule, and the consequent necessity of condensation and restraint in the remarks of Senators.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Debate on the Tariff Commission bill in the House of Representatives has at last began. Only two members took part in the discussion to-day, and one of them did not conclude

Mr. Kasson opened the debate in favor of the bill, and urged various reasons why the preliminary investigations should be confided to a commission like that proposed, in preference to a mixed commission of Senators, Representatives and civilians, or to an attempt by the Ways and Means Com mittee to do it. He called attention to the tact that the Congressional elections are coming and Congressmen would not, therefore, be able or willing to give the time necessary to such an investigation. He also described the futile efforts of the Ways and Means Committees in the last three Coogresses to revise the tariff, and the failure of every measure brought into the House by

low-tariff man, or no-tariff man-would deny that the tariff ought to be revised. In the last four years, he said, the Secretary of the Treasury had been called upon to decide 1,800 cases of controversies arising under the tariff laws, and most of them involving the rates of duty to be paid on im-

He declared that the men who advocated "a tariff for revenue only." do not want a commission or favor a through and judicious revision-they de sire immediate action without investigation, careless of the consequences. The rest of Mr. Kasson's speech was devoted to a discussion of the question "Is there any merit in the principle of protection?" -a question to which he gave an affirmative an swer, greatly pleasing his party friends, who warmly applauded him. He reviewed the history of tariff legislation in the United States, his object being to prove that during periods of protective tariffs the country has been prosperous, while tariff laws tending in the direction of free trade have uniformly brought disaster; and also to show how and why Southern statesmen, who had been protectionists in the first quarter of this century, had changed their views and become free traders, while New-England statesmen had reversed their opinions in the opposite direction. He then considered and described the effects of a free trade policy in England and her colonies, and asserted that all the Nations which had been bound to that policy by commercial treaties with Great Britain, had, without exception, refused to renew those treaties after their expiration, and he called attention to the fact that Canada is now enforcidg a protective policy against the mother country as well as against the United States, and is rejoicing in consequent prosperity, while Ireland and British India, chained by England to a free trade policy,

in consequent prosperity, while Ireland and British India, chained by England to a free trade policy, are languishing in distress and poverty.

Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, is generally regarded as the ablest advocate in either branch of Congress of the tarif-for-revenue-only idea and his speech of to-day fully sustained his reputation in that respect. He marshalled his formidable array of statistics with skill and handled his figures with great dexterity. He began by asserting that it is "the almost universal conviction" that the protective policy is a bad one and that the present tariff laws are especially victions. He did not believe that Congress should virtually abdicate its constitutional functions in favor of a Tariff Commission, but that the Ways and Means Committee should "immediately proceed to revise the tariff in the ordinary way." Mr. Carlisle declared that it is not the design of the friends of the bill to get rid of the "unjust and abominable provisions" of the tariff, but to postpone action, to create unnecessary officers, and to entail an expense of \$200 a day during the next six or seven months. From the very nature of the case, he declared, it would be impracticable for a Commission to deal properly with the subject. Mr. Carlisle then plunged into a general discussion of the present tariff, hardly a feature of which he left unassailed. Mr. Carlisle's speech was received with earnest attention by members on both sides of the house.

BEAUCHAMP'S CONFIRMATION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 28 .- An interesting story is toid of the sadden confirmation the other day of Emory H. Beauchamp as Consul at St. Gall, Switzerland. He was confirmed the day after he was nominated, whereas far more important nominations often wait for weeks. The statement is made that a Democratic Senator, who was friendly, saw in THE TRIBUNE the dispatch telling how Beauchamp's peculiar orthography and his method of offering to give away his "Hole hart," were once the subject of discussion in President Bayes's Cabinet, and spoiled his chances for a post abroad. The Senator feared that if confirmation were de layed beyond that afternoon Senators would naturally be led to question Mr. Beauchamp's fitness for any Consular place. He, therefore, bestirred himself to obtain an immediate report and vote in

the senate.

It is probably the first case in American history where a nominee for a Consulate obtained immediate confirmation because he couldn't spell. GENERAL BUTLER DECLINES.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Charles H. Reed, of counsel for Guiteau, had an interview with General B. F. Butler yesterday. Mr. Reed urged General Butler to enter the Guiteau case for the defence, but failed to

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. | take part in any proceedings which may follow in the | Low, Consul at Clifton, and H. P. Beanchamp, Consul at Clifton, and Clifton, and Clifton, and Clifton, and Clifton, and Clif

INTERNAL REVENUE REDUCTION.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-The House Comaltiee on Ways and Means agreed upon a bill to-day to reduce internal revenue, and instructed Representative Kelley to report it to the House. The bill repeals the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers; the tax on the capital and deposits of banks and bankers under Section 3,408 of the Revised Statutes, as amended the tall on the capital and deposite of National Banks, under section 5,214, not including the taxes on the cap Banks for the current six months period, ending in the case of National banks on June 30, 1883, and in the case of other banks and bankers on May 31, 1882; the tax on matches, perfumers, medicinal preparations and other articles, imposed by schedule "A," following sec-tion 3,437 of the Revised Statutes.

The bill further provides that from May 1, 1882, recti flers of distilled spirits shall pay a special tax of \$120, provided that any person who recifies, purifies or re-fines less than 500 barrels a year, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, shall pay \$60; wholesale liquor dealers shall pay \$60, and retail liquor dealers shall pay \$12; dealers in mannfactured tobacco shall pay \$2 40; all manufacturers of tobaccoshall pay \$6; manufacturers of cigars shall pay \$6; wholesale deslers in mait liquors, 836; retail dealers, \$8 40; brewers, \$60; provided that any person who manufactures less than 500 barrels a year shall pay \$30; pedlers of tobacco, snuff and eigars shall pay special taxes as follows: petters of the first class as now defined by law, \$30; of the second class, \$15; of the third class, \$7.20, and of the fourth class, \$3.60. Manufacturers of stills shall each pay \$30, and \$12 for each still or worm for dis-tilling made by him. Retail dealers in leaf tobacco, \$2.50 and 30 cents additional for each dollar on the

mount of their sales in excess of \$1,000.

On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco or any abstitute, which shall be sold or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be paid by the manufacturer \$5 per thousand; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds to the thousand, \$5 per thousand.

osed to be repealed by the bill aggregated \$16,892,377, distributed as follows: Capital and deposits of banks and bankers other than National banks, \$3,762,208; capital and deposits of National banks, \$5,371,173; bank checks. \$2,253,411; matches, \$3,278,580; perfumery,proprietary medicines and other

The reduction of the revenue arising from the prop reduction of the tax on cigars from \$6 to \$5 per thousand, is estimated on the basis of last year's collections at \$2,666,000, and the aggregate reduction of the revenue resulting from the reduction of the special taxes imposed upon rectifiers, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, brewers, dealers in malt fiquors, manufacturers of cigars, manufacturers of tobacco and dealers in leaf to-bacco is estimated at \$3,750,406.

The principal items of reduction under the head of special taxes are retail liquor dealers from \$25 to \$12, making a reduction in the revenue of \$2,218,312, and dealers in manufactured tobacco from \$5 to \$2 40, reducing the revenue \$1,004,273.

nance Committee this morning took up the nomination of Henry S. Pierce to, be Collector of Internal Revenue Horn to be removed. Considerable opposition was de-veloped, and the nomination went over witnest action. The committee gave a hearing to Mr. Van Horn, who argued that the nomination ought to be rejected. He said he was ready at any time to step aside in order to better the service, or for any other good reason, but he objected to being removed "without official cause, and for personal and political reasons." He argued that the thehad hitherto been generally adhered to, and especially in the Department, commending his official conduct in the highest terms, and asserted that Mr. Pierce's appointment had not been asked for by the district, but was made partly for the gratification of personal friendship, and partly on account of political animosities entertained by some persons who have arged his (Van Hora's) reaval. He protested in the name of the people, and in ter of acceptance and annual message in support of his claim that faithful public officials should be protected chilin that faithful public dimensis anomy be protected against unjust removal. He also remarked that the President hinself occupied not long ago a similar attitude of protest against his removal from an important office. In that case, said Mr. Van Horn, there were many public considerations which led many people to believe that the act of removal was a proper one. Upon this question he expressed no opinion, but in the present case he insisted that all public considerations are against his removal and in favor of his releation.

case he insisted that all public consideration. his removal and in favor of his retention. CONTESTED ELECTIONS CASE,

Washington, March 28 .- The sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections, having charge o the contested election case of Mackey against O'Conner. from the Hd District of South Carolina, agreed this merning to submit its report to the full committee on Tuesday. The majority-report will recommend that Mr Mackey be scated.

The full committee to-day voted unanimously against seating Mr. Stolbrand, the contestant in the case of Stellbrand against Aiken, from the HIId District of South Carolina, and granted the contestant the privilege of

withdrawing his papers.

The committee decided to act finally on the Florida contested case of Bisbee against Finley on Tuesday The sub-committee has reported this case to the full mmittee-the majority-report being in favor of seating

the contestant.

The first sub-committee will to-morrow hear final arguments in the contested case of Lowe against Wheeler, from the VIIIth District of Alabama.

The second sub-committee will hear final arguments in the contested case of Balley against Barbour, from the Alexandria, Va., District, on Friday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Tuesday, March 28, 1882. The President has recognized Dr. Sajous as Consulof Belgium at Philadelphia. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day

agreed to report for ratification the two commercial treatics recently acgotiated with Servia and Roumania. It is reported to-day that the President has decided to nominate Richard Gibbs, of New York, to be Consul General to Cuba, vice Hall, who goes to Central America

The Senate Committee en Civil Service, to-day authorized Senator Pendieton to report the Civil Service Reform bill as it was originally introduced by him in the early part of December. Henry E. Payton, Executive Clerk of the United States Senate, has received an invitation from the Ladies' Me

morial Association of Atlanta, Ga., to deliver the oration in that city on "Memorial Day," April 26. Railway Commissioner Armstrong, it is said, has prepared a letter upon the subject of the unpaid taxes of the Pacific Railroad, in which he favors a vigorous prose-cution by the Government of the pending suits.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Chinese bill and the pinion of Judge Advocate-General Swatm on the inval Treasurer Gilfillan to-day received from the Superinthe sum of \$778.31, as a contribution on the part of teachers and pupils to the Garfield memorial Hospital

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs this morning agreed to recommend the passage of a bill to increase the permanent annual appropriation of \$200,000 for aroung the militia of the several States and Territories

The President has signed the commission of Judge Blatchford to be an Associate Justice of the United States supreme Court, but he is not expected to take his seat on the bench until certain cases now pending before him in New York are disposed of.

The President has approved the act establishing the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska; the act

northern boundary of the State of Nebraska; the act relative to the lease of Government lands at Pictisburg, N.Y., and the act authorizing a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Wabasha, Minn. The mandate of the United States Supreme Court

affirming the judgment of the Court of Claims in the case of the Dix Island Granite Company for \$70,745 74 was filed in the Court of Claims to-day. A similar mandate in the case of Commodore William G. Temple, United States Navy, for \$704.91 on account of mileage was also filed. Commission Raum has received the report of Special

Agent Grimerson, who was sent to investigate the Tenn. The report exonerates Collector Woodcock at Nashville, was yesterday submitted to Secretary Folger with a recommendation that the charges against Collector Woodcock be dismissed.

The Presiden' has signed the following commissions: L. Morrison, Marshal for the Territory of New-Mexico; Enos J. Pennypacker, Collector of Customs at Wilmington, S. C.; Edward W. Henderson, Receiver of Public Moneys at Central City, Col.; H. M. Van Arman, Secretary of the Territory of Arizona; Adolf Dobrowski, Receiver of Public Moneys at Shasta, California; James

SERGEANT MASON'S SENTENCE.

GENERAL SWAIM'S REPORT. RECOMMENDATION TO SET ASIDE THE CONVIC-TION AND SENTENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The report of Judge-Advocate-General Swaim to the Secretary of War in the case of Sergeant Mason has been made public After reciting the fact that Mason was convicted upon a certain charge and specification, that a certain sentence was imposed by the Court Martial, and that the findings of the Court were approved, General Swaim recites the ets connected with Mason's attempt upon Guiteau's

facts connected with Mason's attempt upon Guiteau's life, and says, in part:

There was evidence tending to show that Guiteau was in the habit of standing at the window through which the ball passed. Upon this occasion, however, he was reclining on his cot at the time the shot was fired, and he so informed the Warden of the jail and an officer of the battery. Guiteau being in a reclining position on his cot, the evidence shows that a substantial brick wall intervened between him and the line of fire; he was, therefore, in absolute security from any effort Mason might make to shoot him at the time. The exclamation of Mason that he didn't know whether he killed Guiteau or not, shows that he fired purely at random or without any reasonable certainty of assaulting or killing him. Therefore, as Guiteau was beyond the reach of a masket shot from the position occupied by Mason at the time of the firing, is he guilty of an assault with intent to kill Guiteau as alleged and found by the Court! In 2 Wharton on Criminal Law (7 Ed.) 1,244, the following rules are laid down as being established in such cases: "Where, however, there is wanting apparent and real ability to hurt in any way, there is generally no assault." Arain, at 1,279, it is said: "Where the ability to commit a felonious attack is both apparently and really wanting, the offence is not complete." In a note under 2.694 the same author cites an English case in which "it was held that shooting at another person' does not take place whon the 'other person' is not in the place shot at." By this it is understood that the "other person referred to was not in the line of fire, and like Guiteau was in absolute security from the shot, as much so as if he was one of the antipodes. As the ability to commit the assault was both apparently and really wanting, I am of the opinion that there is a material variance between the allegations and the proofs, and the conviction ought not to be sustained.

It is, however, proper to be remarked that the record

sustained.

It is, however, proper to be remarked that the record shows that Sergeant Mason was guilty of an offence recognizable by court martial in time of peace, and he should have been convicted and punished under a proper specification. The Sixty-second Article of Warreads as

WIFE MURDER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 .- John J. Killalea, or eighteen years employed as a clerk by the Board of Education of New-York City, and who has lately been working as a longshoreman here, killed his wife last night by stabbing her. Jealousy is supposed to have

Killalea is remembered by some of the older employes of the Board of Education as having served for many years as porter at the rooms of the Board. He was well liked, and performed his duties satisfactorily for a long last part of the time of his service was sober and indus trious. He finally began to drink, and then lost his situ ation. The last that was known of him by his acquaint-

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

URGING SERGEANT MASON'S PARDON.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 28.—The Senate to-day adopted a resolution urging President Arthur to pardon Sergeant Mason-

pardon Sergeant MasonNEW FORTS IN MONTANA TERRITORY.
St. PAUL, Minn., March 28.—Martin Maginnts, Delegate to Congress from Montans, is here in consultation with General Terry relative to the establishment of new forts in that Territory.

St. Patt, Minn., March 28.—Reports have been received here to the effect that Captain Kline, of the 18th Infantry, overlook the Canadian halfareds who were concerned in the outrage on Sheriff Healey, village.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

AN INDIAN MURDERER HANGED.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—A Portland dispatch
ays: Kattata, the Alaska Indian murderer, was hanged to-

day. THE ROCHESTER APLOAT AGAIN.

BOSTON, March 28.—The steamer Rochester, which grounded on Bird Island Flats yesterday, was hauled off this merning. She is now reloading.

A MATE LOST OVERBOARD.

BOSTON, March 28.—The brig Annie and Lily, at this port from Cleffuegos, reports that when off Race Point, she lost overboard Second Mate Joseph Francis, of Milbridge.

ridge. STHIKE OF SHIP CARPENTERS.

PORTLAND, March 28—The ship carpenters in this ity are on strike for an advance from \$2.5 to \$3. Several rows and corporations have acceded to the demand of the

strikers. TRIAL OF A CASE POSTPONED.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—In the United States Court to-day six suits involving the rights of manicipalities to the water front were postponed on account of pending legislation, which may affect the questions at issue.

AN ITALEN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 28.—Angelo Mario Caprio, twenty-six years of age, a native of Naples, Italy, was nat night killed by the second section of the Cincinnal passenger express, at Metuchen, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

senger express, at Metuchen, on this Pennsylvania Railroad
A STEAMER'S CAPITAIN MISSING.
BOSTON, March 28,—The steamer City of Lincoln salled from New-York on Monday, and when out only it little while the captain of the steamer was missing. Search failed to reveal his whereabouts, and the vessel put into Bos

ton to-day.

AN OLD WOMAN BEATEN AND ROBBED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28.—Mrs. John Wall, of Piercace, age seventy-fire, was dragged from her best on Monday meht and beaton so severely disk she will probably die. Sie was reported to have had money in her piesession, and robbery was the noulve.

and robbery was the motive.

THE WYOMING CANAL ABANDONED.

WILKESBARRE, Penin., March 28.—Orders were issued yesterlay by Choic Engineer Wireman, of Harrisburg, to abandon the Wyoming Canal, from tills city to Nanticoke, distance of ten miles. The canal bed will be occupied by the North and West Branch Ruiread.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—In the United States from Court, at Trenton, before Judges McKennan and Nixon, sixteen suits for infringent of Green's Inview Well latent were decided to day on small bearing. The Court dicted a decree in ravor of the complainants in all the cases.

OPPOSING THE EXTENSION OF A PATEN. ectsd a decree in ravor of the complainants in all the cases
OPPOSING THE EXTENSION OF A PATENT.
PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The Cemmercial Ex-

change and Maritime Exchange to-day respectively passed resolutions appealing to tongress not to grant an extension of the steam grain shovel patents which have been years an onerous tax upon the transportation of grain over the great water ways of the country. water ways of the country.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The Board of Managers of the Commercial Exchange to day adopted the following resolution: "That it is the sense of this board that the project for a free ship canal to connect the Chesapeake and Delaware bays is by no means national in its character, nor do the interests of trade or the commerce of the country resource the same."

PRIZE ESSAYS ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

BUSTON, March 28.—The prizes offered to college students by the Civil Service Reform Association of Boston, for essays on Civil Service Reform, have been awarded as follows. First prize, \$100, for best essay, to Waiter Allen Smith, of Boston, a graduate of the Harvard class of 1880; second prize, \$50, to Edward Cole Howland, of Springfield, Mass., a graduate of Cornell University in 1870.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH BY POISONING.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 28.—Mrs. William Stokes, the wife of a hardware merchant of Sackett's Harbor village, died sundenly last night. From the evidence taken at the Cornell' inquest, this merning, it seems clear that she was poisoned. A post-morten examination by the local physicians confirms this opinion. It is said that Mr. Stokes and his wife have not lived happily together. Borne time ago and his wife have not lived happily together. Borne time ago Mrs. clokes inherited about \$1,000 from an estate in albany, \$5,000 of which she received Saturday.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1882. AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

THE BAKER RAILWAY COMMISSION BILL A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY-OPPOSITION TO THE BILL.

ALBANY, March 28 .- The bills for the creation of a railroad commission seem doomed to have a stormy career in the Legislature. The question as to how the commissioners shall be appointed is the cause of the trouble. A majority of the Republi-cans seem to favor the nomination of the commissioners by the Governor and their confirmation by the Senate. But there are some Republicans who are bitterly opposed to this scheme and are earnestly in favor of the election of the commissioners by the people. The mass of the Democrats are opposed to the Governor being intrusted with the power of nominating the con missioners. Their opposition is solely on political grounds; they are unwilling to authorize a Republican to nominate the commissioners, even if the confirming power, the Senate, is Democratic. It should be said, however, that Governor Cornell's suc cess in getting Isaac V. Baker confirmed as Superintendent of Prisons by the aid of this same Democratic Senate leads to a fear on the part of a ma-jority of the Democrats that he might have a similar success with Republican railroad commissioners. A ma-jority of the Democrats, therefore, seem to be in favor of

are not confident enough of their control of the Legis

lature to select that as the appointing power. day in the Assembly during the debate over Mr. Baker's appointment of three Railway Commissioners by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. Mr. was then considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Baker asked that his bill should first be read through. Only a few sections had been read when

Only a few sections had been read when Mr. Murphy, of New-York, moved that the committee "do now rise and report progress on this bill." Everyone looked surprised. "I wish to have this bill submitted to a Democratic caucus first," said Mr. Murphy, in explanation. The motion was defeated by the close vote of 45 to 49. This disclosed a good deal of hostility to the bill. Mr. Murphy was indignant. "I challenge the count," he shouted; "this is either a Democratic measure or a Republican one. I want to find out where the Democrats stand." He was ruled out of order. Mr. Baker thereupon made an earnest speech in favor of his bill, stating the usual arguments that are made for a railread commission. Mr. Haggerty, who may be considered the Tammany leader, moved, as an amendment to the bill, that a non-partisan Board, consisting of two Republicans and two Democrats, should be appointed by the Governor and Sanate. Before a vote could be taken on this proposition Mr. Brooks moved that the committee should rise and report "progress" on the bill.

In the Assembly, to every one's astonishment, Mr. Baker moved that the Committee of the Whole should be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it should be ordered to a third reading. Mr. Alvord protested against such speedy action on the bill that it was carefully considered. Mr. Baker said that he was sorry to hear Mr. Murphy declare that the bill was a political measure. If it was it was one where both political parties were in its favor. "Not your bill." ejaculated Mr. Alvord fercely. "Yes, my bill," replied Mr. Baker firmly, Mr. Newman. Democrat, of Kings County, said that the bill placed in the hands of a Republican Governor the power of confinating the commission. Mr. Baker interrupted him, remarking: "And a Democratic." Mr. Raines spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Baker's motion

the office as over all other offices at the disposal of this Legislature. The joint caucus of the Democratic mem-Senators and Assemblymen. The caucus nominated for Regent the most obnoxious man to the absentees in the State, St. Clair Mc-Kelway, one of the editors of The Albany Argus, of place State Committee, is the chief owner. Mr. Manning's warfare upon the Tammany members since the begin ning of the session is too well known to need description The Taminany Schators and Assemblymen are not un willing to meet this challenge. They purpose easting their votes for Regent for Theophilas C. Callicot, the editor of The Albany Evening Times, a newspaper of strong anti-Tilden and anti-Manning leanings.

The Republican members to-night at their caucus se lected General Charles P. Easton, of this city, as their candidate. Mr. Easton, as a member of the Board of Education, has shown great interest in the common schools of the city, and has favored many measures that have raised the standard of the schools. Mr. Easton is a member of Governor Cornell's staff. Matthew Hale, a brother of the dead Regent, who at first led in the balloting, was defeated owing to a charge made by Mr. Derrick, of Renseelaer, that Mr. Hale had scratched the Republican ticket on several occasions. Senators Pitts, Bown and Lansing profested against party lines being drawn so strictly. Good feeling was shown over the result, however, Mr. Easton's nomination being made unanimous. Still, if votes are cast for the three candidates in the Legislature in the usual party proportion, it is not possible that any one of them will secure the requisite majority over all. A deadlock is therefore probable and possibly no Regent will be elected this year. ected General Charles P. Easton, of this city, as their

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE, ALBANY, March 28 .- The Senate debated throughout its session to-day the annual Appropriation bill, Most attention was paid to the appropriation of \$250,000 for the National Guard. Senator A. Lansing tried to have this appropriation increased to \$300,000. He stated that the success of the plan of the Governor and Adjutant-General for a thorough reorganization of the Guard depended upon there being a large appropriation. Most of the money would be used in supporting a camp, where the regiments of the Guard would be drilled, six at a time, for one week, during the summer. Some of the Senators complained of the reduction of the Gnard to 12,000 men, and said that they thought \$250,000 a sufficiently large appropriation. Their views prevailed; the original sum being adopted. The salary of Dr. Murray, the Secretary of the Board of Regents, was increased from \$2,500 to \$3,500 yearly. be- drillled, six at a time, for one week,

being adopted. The salary of D. Ana. Solve 1 of the Board of Regents, was increased from \$2,500 to \$3,500 yearly.

In the Assembly the Excise bill for New-York and Brooklyn was made a special order for next Thursday.

The Assembly Canal Committee has agreed to report favorably the bill reappropriating \$119,722 for the payment due contractors for new and extraordinary repairs on the canals. The money had not been paid over when the time for which the appropriation had been made expired. Also, the bill reappropriating \$119,878 for improvements on the Champlain Canal and Glens Falls feeder; also, for appropriating \$119,878 for improvements on the Champlain Canal and Glens Falls feeder; also, for appropriating canal and Glens Falls feeder; also, for appropriating via the expenses of collection of toils, superintendence, ordinary repairs and maintenance of the canals for the ilseal year beginning October I, 1882.

The Senate Committee on Ralizoads this afternoon listened to David Dudley Field, who opposed the Five Cent Fare bill, and represented that for the fiscal year ended September 1, 1881, the carrying of each passenger cost the corporation 6 16-100 cents.

The report of the Quarantine Commissioners presented to the Assembly to-day was accompanied by the report of Health Officer Smith, of New-York. He gives in detail the efforts to prevent the introduction of smallpox has approper, in which he was very materially aided by the

of Health Officer Smith, of New-York. He gives in detail the efforts to prevent the introduction of smallpox has summer, in which he was very materially aided by the cordial cooperation of steamsulp companies. The Health Officer said: "It is the duty of the National Govornment so to amend the law as to give power to health unthorities at the maritime quarantines to enforce their without the necessity of paralyzing commerce and jeop ardizing the immense financial interests that have effect on give power than the control of the company of the

APPOINTED BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

ALBANY, March 28 .- The Governor has anpointed Louis Fitzgerald Brigadier-General command-ing the Second Brigade, vice General Varian, resigned. General Fitzgerald is president of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, and was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Regiment.

NOMINATED FOR MAYOR OF ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 28.-Henry Russell was nominated unanimously for Mayor by the Republican Convention te-day. NEW COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

ALBANY, March 28 .- The following corpora-

tions filed certificates to-day: The Manhattan Grain,

ital \$50,000; the Portage and Cuba Low Grade Railroad Company, to continue for 100 years. The road is to be constructed from the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, at Portage, to Cuba, a distance of thirty-three miles. The capital stock is \$2,000,000. Richard G. Taylor, Wilson D. Bissell and J. Wesley Bridgman, all of Buffalo, are the incorporators.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF THE ZUNIS.

THEY VISIT THE OCEAN AT BOSTON. NIQUE CEREMONIES ON THE SHORE-SECURING THE SACRED WATER-MR. CUSHING MADE A KA

INV TRUEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, March 28 .- The most unique, and some respects the most remarkable, ceremony ever witnessed in this country occurred this afternoon in Boston harbor on the easterly shore of Deer Island, where the Zuni Indians performed their solemn relig. nessed by any of the present tribe of Zunis and is known to them only through the mists of tradition. The Zunis Cushing, of the Smithsonian Institution, arrived in Boston

The principal object of the visit to Boston was to make a pijgrimage to "the ocean of the sunrise," as they po-ctically describe the Atlantic. They were accompanied to-day by a party of several hundred ladies and gentlemen, including the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Mayor Green, Francis Parkman, the historian, Professor E. S. Mors ford, of Harvard. This was the first real experience of the Indians with the ocean, but through their traditions they had become somewhat familiar with it. To this fact, or to their native stolidity, is probably due the indiffer ence with which they treated their novel surroundings. They went on board the J. Putnam Bradiec at 20'clock. cone only a few rods from the shore when the two medicine men putting their heads together began one of their prayers in a low monotone. Mr. Cushing in vain told them that they were not on the ocean and this was not the spot for their devotions. They quietly pursued their chant, and in about ten minutes they arese, and took pinches of sacred meal from small called bags, and four times they scattered it to the four winds of heaven. On arriving at Deer Island the Indians were placed in a carriage and driven to the easterly side of the island. A walk of about a mile brought the spectators to the spot, Soen the Zunis emerged from a hut by their son, Mr. Cushing, who had since leaving Boston exchanged civilian apparel for that of the savage, they walked down to the edge of the shore. Squatting on the stones they began their devotions, chanting in a low voice as they proceeded with the cere-mony which was to raise Mr. Cushing another grade As they proceeded with their devotions the tide, all unobserved by the red men and the interested throng of spectators, was making up the beach, and before they were aware of the approach of the water the elevated perches of several in the crowd were surrounded with water. Amid shouts of The Indians, however, oblivious of wet feet and legs, stuck to their positions, and notwithstanding Mr. Cushing's mild suggestions that they were getting wet, they refused to move until the time had arrived for them to throw pinches of meal to the four points of the compass, emblematic of the road of life which the young chieftain emblematic of the road of life which the young chieftain was to pursue. When the prayer was completed they removed higher up the beach, and upon the sand removed their wet moccasins and leggings. The second part in the ceremony was begun on the sands. The Indians and their adopted son formed in a circle on their knees and smoked the sacred cigarettes which were brought from home for this occasion. These eigerettes were made from cane and filled with sacred tobacco, over which prayers had been said in Zain. While in this attitude prayer was said by cach individual to the god of the occan. During all the ceremony up to this point, each member of the tribe held in his hand a bunch of feathers, each feather having been taken from a different bird, and all tied upon what they designate "prayer sticks." The sinoke from the sacred eigerettes was blown into the feathers, which were then regarded as charged with prayers, and the plumes and prayer sticks were tossed with emblematic flourishes into the occan. By this means it was hoped to induce the god of the occan to bless that portion of the water which they will carry back to Zuni. They then dipped small sticks into the water, and tossed of the briny drops to the four points of the compass to signify to the Great Spirit that their devotions were ended. The two medicine men leading, the procession started for the tent, whirling small sticks which were attached to a long string. The Zunis remained in their cents for a brief period and when they emerged they carried seven large deminds accased in peculiarly shaped wooden cases. These were taken to the shore, where the high priests filled them with water, which will be taken back to Zuni, and there blessed and used carefully in future religious ceremonials.

used carefully in future religious ceremonials.

The high priest then baptized the adopted son by placing water from the occan on his brow. The two priests embraced the adopted son several times, repeat-

priests embraced the adopted son several times, repeating prayers and exhortations to the young man, the interpretation of which is: "We grasp you to-day in the sight and hearing of the god of the ocean, the sacred treath of which makes our prayers effective. We breathe into you the sacred wind of our order, and we ask that you may have strength to merit the tille of Arprithlan Shema. We make you a great caclone. This day we make you our child on whom we hang our hopes in war and in peace."

These and many other expressions of confidence and friendship were uttered in a low tone in the ear of the novitinte, who was pronounced eligible to all the rights and titles of his new office.

THE FLOODS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A TOWN UNDER WATER. NATCHEZ, Miss., March 28 .- About three

nches of rain fell here during Sunday and Monday. About 10 o'clock Monday morning a tornado passed from the northwest a mile north of the town, tearing off the roof of a building, uprooting trees and tearing down fences. Not much damage was done as its path was narrow. The river is forty-seven feet eight inches high, and is stationary. Vidalia, La., is covered with water to a depth of from three to six feet. Nearly all of the residents of that town have removed to Natchez. The steamer Minnie arrived here yesterday morning with stock from the overflowed district, having come all the way from the Tensas River, a distance of twenty-three miles, overland. This shows how high the water is over Concordin Patish, when a steamboat cantravel above the wagon road, a sight never witnessed before in this section. Government supplies kaye lately been received at Vidalia for the sufferers in Concordin Parish, but not in sufficient quantities to relieve all those needing aid, and unless more are sent soon great suffering must entail on those who had to abandon home and everything to save their lives. All the bottom lands on the Mississippi side as far as Fort Adams are under water and great destitution prevails. ing off the roof of a building, uprooting

ESTIMATING THE DAMAGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28 .- W. H. Darten, formerly State Engineer under the Louisiana Levee Company, in an interview to-day expressed the opinion that up to the present time the damage done in the sugar district is not alarming. The greatest damage has sagar district is not actually also along tresulted from the Pointe Coupee breaks and those along the Grossetete and other bayous in that region. If the water recedes within twenty days, enough cane will be saved for seed and for a fair grinding. The cool weather and the water have retarded the growth. Where the cane has gained sufficient growth for the tops to keep above water, an overflow of the land for ten or twenty days will do no harm. Captain Darten mentioned a case where the cane was partially submerged for thirty-five days and produced a better crop than some which had not been overflowed. Where the cane is entirely submerged for more than ten days he thinks it doubtful whether it will live or not. The State Commissioners continuo to receive appears for rations from all the overflowed sections of the State. They to-day shipped 55,000 rations for the Beath River, and 60,000 for West Feliciana, Concordia and Madison Parishes. They also shipped to the same localities the following, which they received from the Citizens' Relief Committee: Corn, oats and sait for the stock, also 30,000 feet of lumber to Live Oak Grove, Pointe Coupes and Port Allen. esuited frein the Pointe Coupee breaks and those along

RELIEF FOR THE ARKANSAS SUFFERERS.

Sr. Louis, March 28.-Captain Benham, of the United States Army, has telegraphed to General Beckwith from Jona, Ark., that the 50,000 rations left there by the Government steamer Coal Bluff will supply the people until April 5, but, he says, 100,000 more should be sent at once, to be followed a week later by 50,000, and a week later by 50,000, and a week later by 50,000, and then another week later by 25,000 more. This amount he and State Agent Mangum think will carry the State through the period of want.

INJURED ON THE ELEVATED ROAD. Miss Fiora Hirst, a resident of Hunter's Point,

Long Island City, was injured on the Third Avenue Elevated Road at Ninety-fourth-st. on Monday, She Elevated Road at Ninety-fourth-st. on Monday. She was stepping on a train, the gate being open, and the brakeman thrust her off. She was thrown backward and fell between the moving train and the platform of the station. The brakeman became frigitened and caught her by the shoulder in time to prevent her falling under the wheels of the car. Another man on the platform of the station seized her by the waist and dragged her from her perilons position. Miss Hirst was severely injured on the right leg and had to be helped to the house of her uncle, Hugh M. Thomas, who lives near the Hanter's Point Ferry. She was taken to her home yesterday, Dr. Z. P. Demler, her attending physician, is afraid that the shock to her system may be serious. Produce and Cotton Exchange, limited, New-York, cap-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RUNNING ON THE ROCKS IN A DENSE FOG. THE PILOT BLAMED FOR THE ACCIDENT-THE

THE WRECK OF THE CORNELL

VESSEL RAPIDLY GOING TO PIECES.
The steamer Thomas Cornell, of the New-York Rondout and Kingston Line, which ran upon ledge of rocks at Danskammer Point, ten miles below Poughkeepsie, at half past 8 o'clock Monday evening, was a total wreck in two hours. The steamer left Rondout at 6 o'clock, having on board 105 passengers and freight valued at about \$10,000. The weather was thick and lowering. It rained, and the fog was driving in great banks up the river. The orders of the Cornell Steambo Company, owners of the Thomas Cornell, are peremptory that the vessels shall not start up or down the river in a fog. Now and then, [however, on Monday night, the wind would come down the mountain gorges and blow the fog away. At 6 o'clock it looked as if the fog had finally lifted and the Cornell put out from her dock and proceeded down the river. The boat usually stops at Esopus. Poughkeepsie and Marlborough. All this time a dense fog had been closing in and by the time the vessel left Marltorough objects on the water or on the shores could not be distinguished.

Ten miles below Poughkeepsie on the west bank of the river is Danskammer Point. From this point a ledge of rocks runs out about 300 feet into the river. South of the Point the river makes a turn to the westward. The Cornell ran slowly until the vicinity of Danskammer Point was reached, when, thinking he had passed the Point, the pilot in charge, W. H. Briggs, started the vessel shead at what one of the officers of the boat describes as " a pretty good rate." In about three minutes the pretty good rate." In about three minutes the steamer was trying to climb up a pile of rocks and the pilot concluded that he had made a mistake in his "dead reckoning." The boat struck with a shock that threw people who were standing off their feet, and those who were sitting from their seats. Nearly all the passengers were in the main saloon when the crash came. For a minute there was considerable excitement, especially among the women. The officers and crew of the boat did all they could to quiet and reassure the passengers, and sent them all forward telling them they would better prepare to leave the boat. It was found that the bow of the boat had run up forty feet of the rocks of Danskammer Point, which are here fifteen feet above the water.

rect above the water.

The vessely way, and again a little aft her paddle boxes. The way, and again a little aft her paddle boxes. The way and again a little aft her paddle boxes. The way and a gain a little aft her paddle boxes. The way and the passengers descended to the rocks. A large piece of canvawer of the core of the rocks, and the passengers received the treatment of the rocks, and the passengers proceeded to camp out as best they could. The created Mattresses, chairs and blankets were also taken to the rocks, and the passengers proceeded to camp out as best they could. The created was not considered the rocks, and they are also taken to the rocks, and they assengers of the was more outfortable quarters. As soon as the vessel struck the engineer draw the fires. The only stove on board was in the cook's galley, forward, and thought was seen of the rock of the treatment of the continuous and the continuous was seen of the treatment of the continuous and the continuous was seen of the treatment of the continuous and the continuous was seen of the cornel of the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company, came down to the scene of the wreck and took the passengers of the Cornell on board. Some of them were left at Newburg and the rest brought to this city.

The second officer of the Cornell was seen by a TRHILLYE roporter yesterday at the office of Cornell Steamboat Company. Of the accident: There was a heavy fog when we left Poughkeepsie. It would lift for a few uninutes and then come up the river again in great banks. We felt our way along pretty carfully after we started, for the fog closed in and heavy. We made the usual stops and yot along all right fill we got to Danskammer Point. Then we went ashore good and soild. The people were not much first the process of the passengers came on to the first the rocks of the passengers came on to the first the rocks of the passengers were taken to the cornel was to the cornel was to a decay to the cornel was to a decay to the cornel was to a decay to the cornel was to a

THE FIRE RECORD.

INCENDIARIES AT PARKVILLE, L. I. An unoccupied house in Parkville, L. I., built An unoccupied house in Parkville, L. I., built a few years ago by A. P. Johnson, at a cost of \$25,000, was burned to the ground at an early hour yesterday moraing. It stood between the Ocean Parkway and Gravesend-ave., in the outskirts of the village, near the intersection of the Prospect Park and Coney Island and Manhattan Beach railroads. The house was owned by an insurance company. The loss was about \$20,000. It is supposed that an incendiary fired the house, as an attempt to burn it was made last week, and the barn attached to it was burned recently.

AT VARIOUS PLACES.

CRESONA, Penn., March 28.-The Cresona Woollen Mill, operated by John Stark, was burned early this morning. The loss was \$5,000. TUSCOLA. Ill., Murch 28.—The business portion of the

village of Hinesborough, sixteen miles southeast of here, in this county, was burned yesierday morning. SPENCER, Ind., March 28.-Fire yesterday destroyed Conner & Lofton's drygoods store and Wiles & Sons' drug store. The less is \$20,000 and the insurance

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 28.—Intelligence has been received of the almost entire destruction on Saturday night by fire of the town of Grundy, the county seat of Buchanan County. The court-house, clerk's office, jall, two hotels, two stores, many dwellings, and in fact all at the buildings in the heart of the town were consumed.